MAINE COURT SAILS. It Leaves Habana on the Mangrove for

OF WRECK ELABORATE. Testimony and Records of the Divers the situation.

REMAINS TO BE DONE It Consists Chiefly in a Careful Study

Yery Full.

of the Plans. THE COURT MAKES NO PROPHECY.

Has Nothing to Say as to Further Duration of Its Sittings, or When and Where Its Findings Will Be Promulgated.

HABANA, March 15 .- The Mangrove, with the court of inquiry on board, sailed to-night for Key West. Captain Sampson, president of the board, assured the Associated Press correspondent that the decision to leave Habana had not been reached until this evening, after a consultation of the members. It was decided that while further testimony might be obtained here, this was not sufficiently likely to justify a longer stay. The court can return if the divers or wreckers make discoveries that add to the stock

of knowledge now gathered. The plans of the submerged wreck, in the preparation of which Ensign Powelson has had a large share, are very elaborate, and Captain Sampson says the testimony and records of the divers are very

Captain Sampson hopes the court will be allowed to resume its sittings on the battleship Iowa, now near Key West, with the flagship New York. The greater part of the investigation that remains will consist, unless the court reconvenes here, of a careful study of the plans. It is not expected that it will again be necessary to summon the survivors of the Maine. The court has no prophecy to make as to the further duration of its sittings, or as to when and where the findings will be promulgated

Captain Sigsby will probably remain here with Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, to superintend the wrecking on behalf of the government. Chaplain Chidwick is expected to remain, to care for any bodies that may be recovered. At least, no orders had been received to the contrary when this dispatch was

The court called upon Consul-General Lee this afternoon to bid him farewell, and subsequently Captain Sigsbee said adleu to the court.

DEATH OF MRS. THURSTON.

Lady Was Much Affected by Cuban Suffering-Notes at Habana.

HABANA, March 15 .- A corresponden at Sagua la Grande says that Mrs. Thurston died at noon yesterday, of heart disease, believed to be hereditary. Mrs. Thurston had been much affected

by the scenes of suffering she witnessed at Maianzas, and especially in the case of the skeleton-like children. Mrs. Thurston, conscious that her end

to rest, but I am grieved that my own children will be motherless."

Mrs. Thurston had worn a small American flag next to her heart ever since the trip had been commenced, and when she died the flag was clasped to her breast.

She was noted for her great humanit and when at Matanzas saw a gaunt mother sadly embracing her dying child. The feelings of Mrs. Thurston were cited by this sad scene, and probably the incident helped to hasten the end,

THE MAINE COURT. The United States naval court of in-quiry into the loss of the battleship Maine

continues its careful scrutiny of the testi-mony and the plans of the wreck, calling on the divers for any news of fresh

The members of the court claim to be as ignorant as ever of the time of their wrecking derrick Chief, of New

York, arrived here to-day, in tow of the Boston tug Underwriter. It is under-stood the latter will return to the United States for a 3,000-ton barge.
Rolf, the English engineer in charge of the floating dock, denies in this morn

ing's papers that he has given an inter-view at any time to an American news-paper on the subject of the wreck of the

ANOTHER MAINE VICTIM. The body of another victim of the

Maine disaster was found late last night, floating near the United States cruises ntgomery. The remains have not been

It is reported here that the Spanish crulser Vizcaya, at the request of the Spanish residents of Mexico, will visit Vera Cruz. It is further reported that the Spaniards at that place have decided to present the Spanish Government with a warship of the same size as the Viz-

Spanish troops to the number of 1,400 arrived here to-day from Spain. Senor Rafel Arazosa, a prominent resident of this place, has presented Spanish Government with the coasting steamer Pilar, in order that she may be armed as a warship.

SPANISH CABINET FEELING.

Desire That Uncle Sam Give Cuban Autonomy a Chance.

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- A statement which is believed to reflect correctly the sentiment of the Spanish Cabinet in the present emergency was made to-day by a gentleman intimately associated with Premier Sagasta and Senor Moret, Minister of the Colonies in the Spanish Cabinet, It is not desired to give it the form of an official utterance, but rather an expost tion from one whose opportunities for information are complete, on the views ani-

The statement is as follows: The elections in Cuba are about to oc cur, and the government desires them to be as free as possible. Naturally, however, the insurrection will prevent many from voting, and it is felt also that renewed insurgent activity, coming at such a moment, might jeopardize the successful working out of the autonomist plan. Moreover, the attitude of the United having a squadron so near Cuba, and the active war preparations in the United States are of a nature that may exert an influence against a fair ex-pression of the public will under the autonomist plan.

OUR SINCERITY DOUBTED.

"It is thought that if the United States were sincere in its expressions of friend ship for Spain, even if it thought that av tenomy could not meet every expectation. It would by friendly acts, and not words, show this sympathy with the liberal re-gime inaugurated in Cuba. If the Washington Government should make known indirectly to the insurgents that it meant to have peace in Cuba, and that peace in Cuba might be had with an autonomic government under Spain, the insurrection would certainly sie out. If, later, the

Weyler party wanted to interfere, it would then be time for the United States to take action. That action would be jus-tifiable. Now, to make war on Spain would be a crime, and for that crime to civilization and humanity the United

The foregoing statement was called to the attention of Senor Polo de Bernsbe, the Spanish Minister, and his views on it requested, but he maintained a diplomatic reserve. After reading it carefully, he said, however, that it appeared to be given be one throughly compared to given by one thoroughly conversant with

POLO CALLS ON DAY. This afternoon the Spanish Ministe alled at the State Department, and had a two-hour conference with Assistant-Sec-retary Day. It was the first call of Senon former calls having been those of cere-

The Minister came away looking highly ed, but he asked to be excus discussing the purpose of his call. There is no doubt, however, that it permitted a full exchange of views on the present

MILES ON WAR POSSIBILITY, If Conflict Comes, It Should Be Short and Sharp.

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- General Nelson A. Miles spoke at the annual banquet of the Second Army Corps here tonight. He said in part:

'No nation has ever had so much to say against war, against the maintenance of a large army, or against anything that might lead us to conflict, and no nation has had so much to say in favor of peace and arbitration. No people are so anxious to maintain peace at home and abroad as the American people. We would not enter into any conflict without vocation or a righteous cause. affict without just pro slow to take up our arms, but when the found slumbering.
"I hope there will be no war. I, as a

soldier, trust that if there is war, there will be no Bull Runs to begin with, but an Appomattox. We are situated so that nflict should be short, sharp, and

SYMPATHY IN ENGLAND.

The Suggested Anglo-American Alliance-European Threats.

LONDON, March 16.-The Honorable Artillery Company, of London, gave a banquet last night to Messrs, Hedges, Ferris, and Lewis, of the Boston Honorable Artillery Company, the Earl of Denbigh presiding. Among the guests were Consul-General Osborne, Vice-Consul-General Escott, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wall, naval attache of the United States Embassy. Lord Denbigh, in toasting the President of the United States, said: "We all displayed sympathy with America in the sad national disaster that befel the Maine, President McKinley, cool and level-headed, is not likely to run the country into any unnecessary danger. With such an honorable ruler, we must be jealous of the honor of this country." Consul-General Osborne, on rising to retipond to the toast, referred to the talk of an Angio-American alliance, and testified to the friendly feeling between the two countries. He said he did not believe either needed protection, unless against a combination of Powers, but should that combination ever occur he was confident that the protection would be generously given. rable Artillery Company, the Earl of Den-

was comment that the protection would be generously given.

Mr. Osborne expressed the opinion that the strained relations between the United States and Spain would soon be removed.

The Daily News, commenting this morning on the speech of Mr. Osborne, says: "What we have done in this country is to give public notice that the combinations of European Powers with which the United States are daily threatened on the Continent, do not include, and never will include, our kindred selves. No more could be said.

"But if it did demand more, more would be said, and we firmly believe all that the Americans happened to consider needful would also be done."

Preparations to Move Troops.

CINCINNATI, O., March 15,-Major Charles Porter, United States army, of the Fifth Regiment, at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, arrived here to-day. It is rumored that he is arranging for the transportation of artillerymen from Fort Thomas to the South Atlantic coast.

The passenger agents of the Southern, the Seaboard Air-Line, and the Chesapeake and Ohio have been asked to make erymen and accoutrements. Fort Caswell, on the Cape Fear river; Tybee, near Savannah, and Fort Morgan, near Mobile, are to be reinforced by troops to be mobilized at Fort McPherson.

Companies of about sixty artillerymen. t is said, will be organized in the West, rendezvoused at Fort Thomas, and hurried off to Fort McPherson, whence they will be distributed along the coast.

GEORGIA POPULIST CONVENTION. Watson Probably to Be Nominated

For Governor. ATLANTA, GA., March 15 .- The Popuist State Convention meets here to-morrow. It is quite likely that Hon. Tom Watson will be nominated for Governor. A great many delegates arrived toand more are expected to-morrow. The sentiment is general that Mr. will yet run for Governor, although ne has repeatedly declined.

The Populist leader has been the leadng counsel for the defence in a murder case at Baxter, Ga., which went to the ury to-night. During the speech of Coloned Graham, prosecuting counsel, to-day, he remarked: "The demon of politics has entered this case." Mr. Watson in reply, declared: "My political career has forever ended, but, thank God, it has not gone down in disgust." The convention will be called to order it noon to-morrow at the Capitol.

Spanish Auxiliary Cruisers, MADRID, March 16.—The Correspond-ncia Militar asserts that pour-parlers have passed between the government and the Compania Trans-Atlantica with a riew to arming the company's steamers

Thalhimer Bros.' One-Price House. DRESS GOODS.

One item of interest in this department which must attract the attention of students of economy! We are determined that hot weather shall not catch us with a piece of heavy weight stuff on hand if the price will move it out. To this end we have gathered together all of our 85c. and \$1 Covert Cloths, Doeskins, Kerseys, and Cassimeres, and place them on

75c. Per Yard

In this collection will be found all the spring shades of Tan, Reseda, Cadet, Chocolates, Grays, and Browns so popular for jackets or tailor suits.

THALHIMER'S,

Fifth and Broad Streats.

Old papers for sale at the Dispatch

SPANISH FLOTILLA

The Torpedo-Boats Really Bound for Habana.

UNBOSOMS SOBRAL Says United States Intend That Spain

Shall Be Declarer of War.

FEELING.

SPANISH CABINET

A Desire That This Country Shall Give Cuban Autonomy a Fair Chance-Disapproval of Our Wa Preparations.

MADRID, March 15 .- The Spanish tor pedo-boat flotilla which sailed from Cadiz on Saturday last, ostensibly for Porto Rico, will only call there for provisions, etc., and will afterward leave for Ha bana. A second Spanish flotilia will soon start for Cuban waters, and will probably be stationed at Porto Rico.

The friends of Senor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, deny that Senor J. M. Ceballos, the general agent of the Spanish Transatlantic Steamship Company, has visited President McKinley, at the inspiration of the Spanish Government.

Lieutenant-Commander Sobral, the for

mer attache of the Spanish legation at

Washington, in an interview at Barcelona, on his arrival there, is quoted as saying he is convinced that President Mc-Kinley, who is a conservative president, and the Government of the United States, do not wish war, and "will resist to the utmost the intrigues of the war party." Continuing, Lieutenant Sobral remark-ed: "Thoughtful Americans also oppose war, which is solely desired by the adventurers and agitators who compose the jingo party. The majority of the House of Representatives is composed of men without prestige and of little education who regard politics as a trade, and who would already have voted the fingo proposals if they had not encountered the strength of character of President Mc-Kinley, whose authority is dictatorial. The conservative population of the coun try, composed of business-men, dreads war with Spain, which they believe would be a veritable misfortune, as shown by fact that the new Spanish squadron had hardly started for American waters when a panic seized all commercial and

"The jingo campaign is fomented chiefy by two American dally newspapers. whose insolent language is a positive shame to Americans.

industrial centres.

"It is evident that the United States intends that Spain shall be the declarer of war.

SPANISH-AMERICAN PATRIOTISM. Licutenant Sobral added: "If the Span ish Government decides to issue a national loan to build a squadron, the patriotism of the Spaniards residing in America will impel them to subscribe a third the amount, and they will give their money without regard to the issue price. and without considering the conditions of the loan."

The Imparcial says: "Yesterday we reeived two telegrams from New York, which have not been published. They deal with war preparations, and concern not only street-jingoes, but high officials of the American Government, who, in view of their position, ought to observe a more iscreet attitude."

The Imparcial follows with a truculent enunciation of Americans, who, It says, are trying to frighten Spaniards by voking the phantom of war, of which they e more afraid than the Spaniards."
"The United States is a country," says

the Imparcial, "of bellicose self-advertisement. By moving vessels to and fro she is trying to make believe that her forces are greater than they really are. We sincerely advise these bogeymen not to waste their time and money.

PROJECTILES FOR SPAIN BIRMINGHAM, ENG., March 15 .- Th Kynochs Company has already dispatched part of a large Spanish order for pro-

ON THE INCREASE. Many Women Almost on the Verge

of Hysteries. (New York Sun.) Half the women in the new New York nowadays seem to be nervous almost to the verge of hysterics. If this tendency keeps on increasing as it has increased in the last ten years, it will be a very short time before womankind is all nerves. Nine women out of ten, if questioned, will frankly confess that they fall to crying without any reason for tears whatever; that the desire frequently comes to them to scream at the top of their lungs; that they often long to go away to some place where there isn' so much as a song-bird to break the Of course, a woman in this condition wouldn't stay in such a place long, because she has sunk into realms of sensation and must have change. If she does not have change she will actually become hysterical or collapse physically and mentally, just as the farmer's wife does because she lives at the other extreme of the belt of life. Her path is a treadmill of monotony, and she finds herself just as nervous as her city sister, but she is nervous in a dif-ferent way, and she declares that she is

When asked if the reason for so much nervousness in women is not largely the result of so much noise, Dr. George F.

only "ailing a mite and nothing more or

"It is said that one of the balances of culture is the absence of noise, and an evidence of culture is that people should not give way to any feeling or emotion. Half or two thirds of the women nowadays are nervous to the verge of hysteries, and this tendency is increasing. It is true that this condition is largely the result of noise, or rather the result of the repression of feeling. Think how shocked everybody in a street-car would be if every woman in the car screamed when the gong clanged and clanged and clanged unnecessarily, as it frequently does. And yet nearly all the women who travel in cars feel like doing that. This constant repression has its bad effect on men as well as on women, but men aren't so delicately organized, so sensi-

tive to sound, and so on "Many noises are incident to civilization and cannot be avoided, but the preventable noises are most exasperating. The rattling of car-rails in the street at night can easily be stopped, but it will keep a woman, or a man, for that matter, awake for hours. Every stroke exasperates her more and more, until her nerves are all on edge and she is in a condition that does not invite repose. That same woman can be lulled to sleep by the roar of thunder and flashes of lightning in a severe storm. The trickling of water in a bath tub, the slamming of a door, the sound of a piano, all preventable noises, disturb a person's peace of mind, but they are the penalties of civilization. Many of our city houses, particularly apartment houses, are built so that every neighbor can hear his next door neighbor an outrage in a city. We have noise all 'round and about us, and it comes in to us in the very air we breathe in our homes. We can't all have tan bark before our doors. The poor working girl goes home to her hall bedroom in a boarding-house at night with a raging headache. The people in the big room next door are having a party, but the poor girl cannot have tan bark. She must shut herself in her cage and endure it

with open eyes, aching brain, and quiver "This clanging of bells on the cars is another useless noise. The brain gets hammered enough without being hammered by sound. And as for this business of working in the streets at night, digging up and adjusting water mains, gaspipes, and what not, it is an interference with the personal liberty of man. Why should be be forced to give up his sleep? What is it all for? To satisfy the gree of some one. These are all preventable

noises, and the fact that they are such adds a double shock. 'However, this condition of extreme nervousness in woman is a complex con-dition, and is due to other things besides noise. Most of it is due to want of sleep and rest. There is more real work in the treadmill of pleasure than there is in the washtub. I wish women could be made to realize that crime and punishment grow out of one stem. Many of them devote themselves so entirely to pleasure these days that it is actually criminal. To do anything that hurts one physically is almost criminal. Henry Ward Beecher was exactly right when he said that it was a sin to be sick, for it showed plainly that some law of nature had been violated. Emerson was quite right when he said: 'Punishment is a fruit that, unsuspected, ripens within the flower of the pleasure which conceal-

"Women seem to think that there is no such thing as toll in pleasure. They cannot associate the two in their minds. It is fashionable now to keep very fate The young girl, and the matron, too, doesn't think that she has filled her mission unless she has a late supper in fashionable restaurant after the theatre party, dance, or reception. She gets home at 1 o'clock, and more often after 2, and is in a poor condition to get to sleep. Finally she drops into a strained, uneasy sleep toward morning, and wher, she should be up getting sunshine and air, she is lying abed in a languid stupor. About midday she gets up and swaps her breakfast for a scheon, and in the afternoon starts on a shopping expedition, or on a round of afternoon teas and receptions, all tired out and with digestion upset by irregular hours and meals. She listens to and indulges in inane conversation and is bored almost to a frenzy, for there is nothing more exhausting than being It saps the vitality right up. That night it is the theatre again, or a dinner followed by a dance, or a ball, or something, and on and on she goes. bored. never even admitting to herself that it is very hard work to have what is called a good time, and growing more nervous every day. She is strained by the glare every day. of lights, the music, the dancing, and, most of all, by repression by never being able to say what she thinks or feels to own natural self." "What are the remedies for this con-

The secret of a healthful life," answered Dr. Schrady, "is moderation with Nature never likes an excess of work or pleasure; she likes regularity. The woman of the period does not get enough sleep of the right kind. Above all things she wants more sleep to bring Northean her back to a normal condition. Nothing charges the vitality like sleep, and I should say that woman needs sleep more than anything in the world. She gets food enough, too much in fact; she overfeeds herself, for she eats sweets and candles between meals. Yes, what she needs is sleep. You tell a woman that she needs sleep and she says, "Oh, no that

is impossible, for I was lying in bed to-day until noon." We do not get good sleep when we have to breathe in the noises of the day.
"Scientists have found by testing the intensity of sound, that the first two hours of sleep are the best. Statistics show this. If any woman doubts the effect of the want of sleep, she has only to note the irritability that follows a restless night-a night broken by preventable noises. If these hundreds of women who suffer with extreme nervousn would only deny themselves and get bed at half past 8 o'clock, and up at ' rould wonder what had struck This sleep would do them more

good than any medicine in the world. We say that people can become accu tomed to noise, so that they can go to sleep easily in spite of it. This is true of noises that are necessary, for nature gets easily accustomed to what is a ne essity. In crossing the ocean the throb bing of the engine lulis to sleep those who hear it. If it stops in midocean at night every one wakes up. It is said that those fellows who live on a lightship off Cape Cod sometimes have to keep the fog-bell ringing for days at a time, and that if it stops for even a minute or two, when they are sleeping, they wake up. This, they know, is a necessary noise, and it does not jar or It is the irritating noises, those sudden, irregular, or reasonably unex pected sounds that upset the nerves and the more we get irritated the worse we become. We drift into an exaspe-rated state and feel that we would like to have the poultice of silence for the jarring sounds, that Oliver Wendell Holmes tells us about. If all of the people irritated by noises could speak out at one time, it would be worse than people the clamor around the tower of Babel. Each one protests individually, and gene rally silently, within her own home. She represses her irritation, and this very re

"If all the men and women who are driven into a state of extreme nervous-ness by preventable noises could come together in one mass-meeting and let go their feelings, the protest would swell Heaven. This discipline of tolerance which culture imposes on us makes i all the harder on humanity, and this pression gives a horrible strain on the ervous system.

ession makes it that much worse in

asked if asphalt pavements would not lessen this nervousness Dr. Shrady replied:

"They will doubtless do a great deal toward it. They are a great boon to horses are being shod with rubbers, so that we do not have the clang of their hoofs on the payements. But what is being gained by the general laying o asphalt pavements is more than made up by the dreadful clanging of gongs on the cars. People have been trained to look up and down the track, and so much clanging is unnecessary, excep-in dangerous places, and especially at night is this true. We can't get over the roar over the rails because that is We can't get over necessary, and we become accustome to it, but to this everlasting clanging never. Our nerves are willing to sub-mit to and meet every necessary noise half-way; that is the result of the discipline of tolerance, but it is against nature to expect them to meet and submit to unnecessary noises. I'm down on the cable-cars gongs and pianos. The piano is an instrument of torture, and has been the direst means of driving

thousands into hysterics. "In a city like this noises increase daily. If we only had the power to arrest those who make preventable noises, as the Héalth Board has power to control nulsances in its line, the police courts would be full, and men and women would have less to drive them into this state of extreme nervousness. As we have not, the best way to overcome the evil effects of noise is to arm ourselves against them with plenty of sleep, and moderation and regularity in all things."

The last No. of the Annales de l'Institut Pasteur contains the report for the last year of the work carried out at the Station Pasteur de Tiffis. No less than 242 persons of very diverse nationalities received the antirable treatment—5 were Persians, 4 Greeks, 32 Armenians, 5 Tartars, 10 Germans, 110 Russians, etc. Bites from dogs were principally recorded, but there were also 6 from horses, 2 from eats, and 1 from a donkey. The mortality, as estimated according to the Pasteur method, only amounted to 0.45 per cent.

Cease coughing, by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It will cure you at once.

BIGGEST KITCHEN.

THE DOMAIN OF THE COOKS AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA.

System That Makes It Capable of Filling the Smallest Order and the Biggest With the Same Ease-Its Accomplished Chef.

(New York Sun.) There is a kitchen in this city conducted just like an enormous It is in the Waldorf-Astoria and is the biggest kitchen in the world. Things are so systematized down in that basement that the work goes on as if the kitchen were run by machinery, and well olled machinery at that. With a multitude of hungry people upstairs waiting to be fed, one would imagine that there might be no end of fussing, fuming, and floundering around below among the cook pots, but that is not the case. Things move along as quietly and evenly and smoothly as they do in well-regu-lated family kitchen; even more so, per haps, for the cooks in this mammoth kitchen aren't allowed to have any beaux or other company around. The most humble guest can get his little dish of fried hominy and sausages or whatever he wishes just as promptly as a ten course dinner. Every course consisting of things out of season is served to the

A woman reporter found herself wandering around in this kitchen the other day just when luncheon was being served up-stairs. She hardly knew how she got there, because the kitchen is protected for more carefullly from intruders than are the fine parlors, reception rooms and galleries of the big hotel. But she was there and so the bosses of the various departments concluded to make the of it and treat her well. At first she was almost dazed by the very bigness and cleanliness and silence of the place, but when a high officer of the realm, a big-bodied, big-headed, handsome-faced young man, stepped up and said, "Wouldn't you like to take a look around?" she recovered the use of tongue and limbs and after that it was nip and tuck between them asking and answering questions.

This young man turned out to be the buyer for the kitchen. He buys every-thing that is consumed in the Waldorfrestaurants, dining-rooms, tearooms, cafes, and barrooms, from oysters to coffee, and he is so modest that he doesn't think that it is any job at all to do this. He doesn't even want to see his name in print.

"Oh! if some of the spirit of this kitchen could only be conveyed through the with the poulette the waiter hands his check to a controllor, who stamps the dishes served at the luncheons of the women's clubs that meet above," said price of the poulette on the check, and this is presented in the dining-room to the reporter before she thought, and the young man laughed a I-know-a-thing-or-two-about-that laugh, and then said: the guest. The controllers are nothing more nor less than bill-clerks, while the

"You've been getting a general idea of the size of this kitchen, and now I'll show you how we have things systematized. This is the largest kitchen in the world where elaborate service is in order. There are a few kitchens from which as many people are served, but they are institutions of one kind or another, and all the people are served at the same time and with the same articles of food, and everything is cooked at once in big pots. Here everything, of course

"The Walford-Astoria kitchen is like huge department-store. It is divided into the kitchen proper, the storeroom. and pantries, and the waiters' department. The kitchen proper is in charge of the chef, Adrien Tenue," introducing the man himself. "Adrien has his kitch. en divided again into various depart-ments, and he has under him 75 to 100 learned cooks, who command salaries ranging from \$75 to \$600 a month. These cooks are the men in white coats, aprons, and caps, who are presiding here at the long rows of ranges. They consider their uniform as sacred as the Red Cross people do theirs, and I wouldn't give much for the life of a scullion who by chance put on a cook's coat or cap. It is a mark of honor when a cook gets high enough up in the art or science of cookery to be allowed by the chef to

that uniform. "One department is devoted to roasting, another to broiling, a third to fry-ing, and the one next, which is under a woman, to the preparation of vegetables; this department in front of us is given over entirely to soups and sauces and another, and a very important department, is that devoted to the serving of raw articles, cold meats, and salads. Each one of these departments, like all of the others I haven't mentioned, is presided over by an expert who is individually responsible for every order filled in his department. Take the saucecook for an example, and, by the way, he gets \$300 a month. Suppose a waiter brings back a dish which this cook has prepared, saying the person who ordered it is dissatisfied. He takes the dish to the chef and the chef takes the dish the sauce-cook, and finds out what is wrong, and, if necessary, calls the sauce-cook down. Sometimes the sauce-cook has forty or fifty orders at once during the busy hour, and when this is the case he appoints two or three of the most ext men under him to help superintend filling of these orders, but they do not share his responsibility to the chef. However, remarkably few dishes are returned to the kitcen as unsatisfactory. When one is returned the rule is not to question the matter or to exchange words about it, but to serve the guest with anything else he wants. Now, the other day I happened to see myself a dish of lamb-chops returned. An epicure would have said that they were perfectly cooked, but the man who ordered them simply said to the waiter. 'I don't like these lamb-chops.' He didn't say whether they were cooked too much or two little, and the waiter would have been severely re-proved had he dared to ask him why he didn't like them. During the oyster season we serve from three to four thousand plates of raw oysters daily, and I can't remember the time when one single But to get back to the kitchen proper.

plate has been sent back. This department that we've been talking about does not include the bakers, pastry cooks, and ice-cream men. Owing to the very nature of their work, they form a seperate department, which is also un-

der the chef. So much for the kitchen "The storerooms and pantries are pre-sided over by the steward, T. M. Hillard Mr. Hilliard has under him, twenty-five silver cleaners, forty dishwashers, twelve oyster men, who are kept continually busy opening oysters, eighteen storeroom girls, who prepare the salads, and fruits and make tea; six coffee men, eight cleaners, twenty-five checkers, who keep track of the orders; a receiving clerk, and two assistants, ten yardmen, who do the heavy work; six storekeepers, who keep track of the canned goods four timekeepers, who keep the time of the employees; four elevator men, and three night watchmen.

"The waiters' department, which up-stairs, is divided according to the dif-ferent dining-rooms, the Waldorf restaurant, the Astoria restaurant, the old and new gardens, the cafe, the bar room, the ladies' and gentlemen's lounging rooms, the floor waiters, who serve meals in the guests' rooms, and the waiters employed in the club rooms some of the parlors on the fifteenth floor where refreshments are served. the tea room. Oscar is the head waiter and he has under him between five and six hundred men. Oscar is tactful and shrewd, dexterous, and artful. In short there is probably no more diplomati manager in this country of diplomatic managers, but that's another story that

them occasionally? Suppose a poor per-son wanted just to look at the place, and son wanted just to look at the place, and went into the restaurant, and ordered one thing, say, an oyster poulette," catching sight of a portion of this dish in the cause of preparation. "couldn't that get one thing is and so on. Then people, "John," said a candidate to a colored than quality, and the cookery was rather tasteless. Of late years the American public has become so accustomed to the las' election."

Miller & Rhoads, Broad Street, Near Fifth.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS,

SKIRTS, AND WAISTS

quest for an early visit of inspection. Green and Tan Covert Cloth, loose fly front, tight fitting back.

\$15, worth \$25. Navy and Black Cheviot Suit, jacket silk serge face, very stylish.

are now complete, and we again come before the public with the ra-

Did you see our tight-fitting Black and Navy Serge Suit? It's beauty-\$10.50, worth \$18.

Black and Navy Pompadour Serge, fly front, taffeta silk lined

jacket, \$15, worth \$25. Tan Broadcloth, loose front, tight back, silk lined jacket, corded

Black Pompadour Serge, taffeta silk lined throughout, very stylish costume, \$25, worth \$38.

SILK WAISTS.

waiters are salesmen. An order for an elaborate dinner receives no more atten-

tion than an order for one plain dish,

The order for the oysters goes to the

fish-butcher, for the soup to the soup-cook, for the fish to the fish-cook, for the

roast to the roast-cook, or rather to th

and so on through the menu.

desk at the right of them.

vice arrives.

chef.

a laugh.

fine."

hotel business?"

chief cook of each of these departments,

"You see Adrien, the chet, has left the ranges and is sitting at that high

the board in front of him orders which

have been given days beforehand for several elaborate luncheons. These lunch-

eons are now being served upstairs in

the restaurants and in private rooms. H.

orders the different courses put on th fire, so that they will be cooked just to

a turn when the proper time for servin

them comes. An experienced waiter takes this labor off the chef, for he car

give his orders so that each course will

be properly done when the time of ser-

'One of our greatest drawbacks is tha

everybody wants to be served about the same time. Most people dine about 7 o'clock, and all want to finish nowadays

about 8, so that they can spend the even-ing at the theatre or elsewhere.

"It requires a great deal of tact and a vast amount of patience on the part of waiters and cooks not to get embarrass-

ed or out of temper when orders are crowding in on them until they are up

to their ears and eyes in them. Oscal sets them a good example upstairs, and Adrien down here. Observe Adrien for yourself as he sits there at the desk giving his orders. He is as

calm and complacent as a self-satisfied

parson, who feels that he is one of the

elect. He hears every order that is be-

ing given in this kitchen. The minute that an order is given for something out

of season, something that is not on the market, he says, "We haven't that in

chef is giving his orders, and answering

all questions without becoming in the least ruffled, and as you see him now he

is always, day in, and day out. That's why he is much a successful

"Does Oscar have to exercise such seif-

"Are you thinking about going into the

give away any more of our se-crets. But then nobody could ever get on to Oscar's arts and wiles.

Oscar's business is to know every prominent person who comes in here or is a guest of the house. He not

only remembers their faces, but ad-dresses them by name if he hasn't seen

hears all complaints of the guests served with meals and takes all orders given

beforehand for elaborate meals or even simple ones. He has to be and is able

to read people as you would read an A B C primer.

"His object in life is not only to please

our guests, but to make them feel pleased

say, for a dozen ladies, if she is a new-

rich woman, Oscar must help her to

make out a menu consisting of rich and

costly dishes—a menu that will show off her wealth. On the other hand, if a refined aristocrat comes

give the less wealthy woman who wants to entertain here the worth of her money and help her to make the best showing

possible, and he must let everybody who

applies to him go away feeling that he

r she knows more about luncheons than

Oscar knows, and he's got that down

"What is the average number of per-

"Impossible to say offhand," answered

the buyer. "Why, we begin the day by

serving an early breakfast to more than

1,200 employees. We serve four means a day to guests. They are breakfast,

iuncheon, dinner, and supper, and now we serve afternoon tea in the tea-room.

It is not at all uncommon for us to serve

more than 4,000 suppers after the theatre.

and I should say when the season is in

full swing that we serve from 3,000 to 6,000 dinners, and it isn't unusual for us

would be easier answered," but he was

too busy to say more.

to have 2,500 people in the tea-room tween the hours of half past 4 and 7.

sons served with meals here daily?

with themselves. When a very

in he must serve her with to please her refined taste. F

them for months or even years.

ness?" rejoined the buyer with "If you are, I'm not going to

control and what does he have to do?

the house. It isn't on the market.

He has on

All the new and pretty shades Changeable Surah, \$3.98, worth \$5. Tucked Yoke, Blouse Front Changeable Taffeta Silk, very stylish,

\$5.48, worth \$7. Plain Taffeta in Cerise, Green, Light Blue, with stock and tie to match, \$5.98, worth \$8.

Plain Black China Silk Waist, fancy stock collar, blouse front

terns, \$1.75, worth \$2.98.

Black Cheviot Corded Skirts, pleated back, \$4.98, worth \$6.

Green Cheviot Serge Corded Skirt, very stylish, nicely lined and

\$2.75, worth \$3.50. SEPARATE SKIRTS.—Fancy Figured Mohair Skirt, large pat-

finished, \$7.98, worth \$12. lost in the shuffle of elaborate course luncheons and dinners?"
"Never," exclaimed the buyer. "System.

Temple, Pemberton, system, system, is the eternal cry here, and system, you know, means three things—order, promptness and success. Suppose, as you suggest, that a man goes late the system of the system of the system. into the restaurant and orders one por-Cordes & Company, tion of oyster poulette. The waiter writes the order down and takes it to the sauce-cook, for the principal of oyster poulette is sauce. The sauce-cook orders immediately from the fish-butcher one portion of oysters for poulette. While the oysters are passing from the fish-butcher to the sauce-cook a kitchen checker records the order on his book. 7 and 9 west Broad street. stamping the exact time, so that no order can be forgotten or delayed. When Umbrellas. the waiter gets his oyster poulette there is only one way for him to leave %-inch Ladies' Colored Silk Umbrellas kitchen, and that entrance is guarded by a number of controllers. In passing

tight rollers, \$3 and \$3.50. 26-inch Ladies' Colored Silk Umbrellas, steel rods, tight rollers, colors Red. Blue, Green, Brown, Smoke, and Black, handles to match, \$4.50.

26-inch Ladies' Colored Silk Plaid Umbrellas, entirely new and very fashion-

The Princess.

Entirely new, very tight roller, nobby, natural wood handles to match, colors Red, Blue, Brown, Green, Smoke, and Black, \$4,50.

Our Special.

Extra Tight-Rolling Guaranteed Sik Umbrellas, handled exclusively by us, natural wood and trimmed stick handles, \$4,50, \$5, \$6, and \$7.

French cuisine that there is not one im-

portant cook in this big kitchen who has not learned his trade in Paris. The chef, Adrien Terme, for instance, received his first training in Paris. From there he went to Bac a Baden, to Vienna, Ber-lin, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and London, learning everywhere everything that he could about every branch of From London he returned to Paris for an extra course, and then came to this country. He was chef for the late Jay Gould, for the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and he returned to Paris, take possession of the Waldorf kitchen The chiefs of each department under him have been educated in a similar way, and all are French cooks.

"The principal characteristics of the cookery of to-day are its delicate season-ing and fine sauces. It is fashionable now to serve everything in very small por-tions, but in individual fancy forms, so that each dish not only pleases the taste but also the eye. It is very seldom that one sees a roast or a joint at a fashionable dinner now.

"French cookery has had a chance to develop remarkably in this country, inas-much as a large amount of material is used here that is not used at all in France. We seldom find corn used there. okra is unknown, and tomatoes have only recently been grown to any extent. the variety of wild ducks is much larger here, and wild turkeys and geese, and too many other things to mention are prac-

many other things to mention are plac-tically unknown here.
"Fewer courses are served at a dinner than formerly. There seems to be a strong endeavor to limit the length of a dinner to from an hour to an hour and a half, whereas people used to sit table for from two to five hours. is considered not only very tireson this rush age, but also very bad form. Prompt service, without unseemly haste, is one of the keynotes to a successful dinner. Now, all told, what do you think of the biggest kitchen in

The reporter took in the hundreds of shining cooking utensils hanging from the ceiling within easy reach of the cooks. She swept her eyes over the spotless tiled floor and tables and dressers, and then she turned her attention to the savory

dishes on the ranges. "Fil tell you what I think," she answered, slowly. "I've read of a lot of kitchens in New England being as neat as wax and run like clock-work, and I've heard of a lot of kitchen floors clean enough to eat off in cooking schools, but I think this is the only one in this country, or any other, where I would literally be willing to take a meal from off the floor. But may I ask one more question? How do you manage about your soups? Suppose you have twenly soups on the bill of fure for dinner. Would they all be in the big pots ready

"Heavens, no!" he answered. "That's the way we managed things twenty years ago, and that's the way hotel soup feel into such disrepute, and became the but of professional jokers, which is the worst fate that can come to anything or any body. We make 400 gallons of first-class soup stock in this kitchen every day. All French soups are made of stock, you know, and if you have good stock hand, the finest kind of soup can be made in a jiffy, and is much better for being

quickly made.

Showed Ris Breeding. "I think there should be a law against these young men waiters parting their hair in the middle."

"How does the cookery of the day differ from that of twenty years ago?" asked the young woman. "And how do dinners differ from the way of serving With that the speaker, faultlessly dressed, took a seat in a Woodward-avenue restaurant beside the utter stranger whom he addressed. "Hear that, Adrien," exclaimed the man, addressing the chef, "Mon Dieu!" ejaculated Adrien, and then he added: "How doesn't it differ "Yes, sir," he continued, smoothing

his well-greased locks, "there should be a dividing line somewhere. Any one can recognize a gentleman from his blankely-blank talk."

With this he took a drink from the catsup bottle.

None to Work With. (Atlanta Constitution.)

"Adrien and I have long talks about that." continued the buyer, "This is a French klichen. Everything here is cooked in French style. Twenty years ago when a man ordered a dinner for a party he wanted a huge joint, or large roast with pienty of vegetables. sniff or sneeze, or his neighbor above wash his hands or let down his window I'll tell you later. Now, what do you want to see and know next?" "Are small orders never forgotten?" sked the reporter. "How in the work shades. A person has to consider all this when he rents. We rave about church bells, beautiful things in their way, but asked the reporter. "How in the world can the cooks and waiters help forgetting

a large roast with pienty of vegetables and puddings, and so on. Then people, I believe, went in for quantity rather